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Vol. VI.

No. 4.

Translations and Reprints

FROM THE

Original Sources of European History

NOTITIA DIGNITATUM

OR

REGISTER OF DIGNITARIES.

EDITED BY WILLIAM FAIRLEY, D. D., Ph. D.

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VOL. VI.

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INTRODUCTION.

The *NOTITIA DIGNITATUM* is an official register of all the offices, other than municipal, which existed in the Roman Empire. It suggests our Statesman's Year-book and other such publications. But this register was official, prepared, as will be seen, by the "chief of the notaries" in the East and West respectively. (See pp. 15, 35.) It differs from its modern representatives in that it gives only the offices, and not in any case the name of the incumbent. Gibbon gave to this document a date between 395 and 407, when the Vandals disturbed the Roman régime in Gaul. Bury, following Hodgkin (*Italy and her Invaders*, Vol. I, p. 717), thinks that 402 is the probable date from the fact that the twentieth legion which was in that year transferred from Britain to Italy is not mentioned as being in either of these divisions of the empire. But Dr. Otto Seeck (in *Hermes*, Vol. XI, pp. 71-78) finds some conditions, principally in the disposition of troops, which could be true only of a time before the battle of Adrianople (378), and others which are as late as 427. He infers that the *Notitia* was drawn up as early as the time of Valens, and corrected from year to year here and there, while left in many parts unchanged; and that, therefore, it does not give the exact military status at any one time.

The text comes to us through four manuscripts, now at Oxford, Paris, Vienna and Munich respectively. The last named is of the sixteenth century, the other three of the fifteenth. The four are exact copies, even in form, of a manuscript once preserved at Spire, but lost in the latter part of the sixteenth century. This Spire manuscript contained several other documents besides the *Notitia Dignitatum*, one of them known to be of the year 825. Thus the earliest possible date for the Spire MS. is fixed, and its palæographic form, reproduced in the four copies mentioned, shows that it was written not later than the eleventh century.

The *Notitia Dignitatum* has preserved for us, as no other document has done, a complete outline view of the Roman administrative system in the early fifth century. The hierarchic arrangement is displayed perfectly. The division of prefectures, dioceses and provinces, and the rank of their respective governors is set forth at length. The military origin of the whole system appears in the titles of the staff officers, even in those departments whose heads had, since the time of Constantine, been deprived of all military command.

Prefixed to the accounts of some eighty-seven of the chief offices are their *insignia*. These were probably emblazoned on the codicils, or commissions, of these officers, and they are illustrative of the dignities and duties of those to whom they were assigned. Those of the pretorian prefects display a book of mandates reposing on a richly covered table, and flanked by four tapers; also the four-horse chariot and a pillar with the portrait of the emperor or emperors. The *insignia* of military commanders show the distinctive shields of the several bodies of troops under them. The *insignia* of the master of the offices in the West are reproduced on p. 28.

This translation gives practically everything of prime importance in the text. The spheres of work and the staffs of the chief officials have been given in full. Omissions are always indicated in the translation, as where lists of troops, after a few illustrative examples, are summarized, without giving the names and locations of the various organizations. From the list of minor officials, of whom there are a considerable number of the same rank, one has been selected as typical of the rest, as, *e. g.*, one duke, one count, one consular, in each half of the empire.

The matter of translation was somewhat difficult, owing to the lack of precedents, especially in the case of the staff officers. The lexicons for the most part say of any one of these designations that it was "the title of a high official of the later empire." This is true, but not sufficient for the purposes of this book. A careful study of the functions of these officials, as disclosed in the Theodosian Code, and as commented on by Böcking (see bibliography), has made possible a more exact, if somewhat arbitrary, rendering. An English word which fully expresses the Roman function is, in many cases, hard to find. Sometimes the translation is only approximate, and requires a note. In general, the effort is made to retain the Roman flavor of the original, and not to translate the official terms of the empire by modern ones which might convey a false implication. For instance, it has been thought better to say "count of the sacred bounties" rather than "chancellor of the exchequer," or "grand treasurer," and "provost of the sacred bedchamber" rather than "grand chamberlain."

Brackets, [], enclose words not in the original.

REGISTER OF DIGNITARIES.

I.

REGISTER OF THE DIGNITARIES, BOTH CIVIL AND MILITARY, IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE EAST.

- The pretorian prefect of the East.
- The pretorian prefect of Illyricum.
- The prefect of the city of Constantinople.
- Two masters of horse and foot in the presence.
- [The master] of horse and foot in the East.
- [The master] of horse and foot in Thrace.
- [The master] of horse and foot in Illyricum.
- The provost of the sacred bedchamber.
- The master of the offices.
- The quaestor.
- The count of the sacred bounties.
- The count of the private domains.
- Two counts of the household troops:
 - of horse,
 - of foot.

The superintendent of the sacred bedchamber.

The chief of the notaries.

The castellan of the sacred palace.

The masters of bureaus:

- of memorials,
- of correspondence,
- of requests,
- of Greek [versions].

Two proconsuls:

- of Asia; of Achaia.

The count of the East.

The Augustal prefect.

Four vicars:

- of [the diocese of] Asia; of [the diocese of] Pontus; of [the diocese of] the Thracas; of [the diocese of] Macedonia.

Two military counts:

- of Egypt; of Isauria.

Thirteen dukes:

- in [the diocese of] Egypt two:
 - of the Libyas; of Thebais.
- in [the diocese of] the East six:
 - of Phœnice; of Euphratensis and Syria; of Palestine; of Osroena; of Mesopotamia; of Arabia.
- in [the diocese of] Pontus one:
 - of Armenia.
- in [the diocese of] Thrace two:
 - of Mœsia secunda; of Scythia.
- in [the diocese of] Illyricum two:
 - of riparian Dacia; of Mœsia prima.

Fifteen consulars:

- in [the diocese of] the East five:
 - of Palestine; of Phœnice; of Syria; of Cilicia; of Cyprus.
- in [the diocese of] Asia three:
 - of Pamphylia; of Hellespontus; of Lydia.
- in [the diocese of] Pontus two:
 - of Galatia; of Bithynia.
- in [the diocese of] Thrace two:
 - of Europe; of Thrace.
- in [the diocese of] Illyricum three:
 - of Crete; of Macedonia; of Mediterranean Dacia.

Egypt, however, does not possess the consular dignity.

Forty presidents:

in [the diocese of] Egypt five:

of upper Lybia; of lower Lybia; of Thebais; of Egypt; of Arcadia.

in [the diocese of] the East eight:

of Palæstina salutaris; of Palæstina secunda; of Phœnice Libani; of Euphratensis; of Syria salutaris; of Osroena; of Mesopotamia; of Cilicia secunda.

in [the diocese of] Asia seven:

of Pisidia; of Lycaonia; of Phrygia Pacatiana; of Phrygia salutaris; of Lycia; of Caria; of the Islands.

in [the diocese of] Pontus eight:

of Honorias; of Cappadocia prima; of Cappadocia secunda; of Helenopontus; of Pontus Polemoniachus; of Armenia prima; of Armenia secunda; of Galatia salutaris.

in [the diocese of] Thrace four:

of Hæmimontus; of Rhodope; of Mœsia secunda; of Scythia.

in [the diocese of] Illyricum eight:

of Thessalia; of ancient Epirus; of new Epirus; of ripuarian Dacia; of Mœsia prima; of Prævalitana; of Dardania; of Macedonia salutaris.

Two correctors:

of Augustamnica; of Paphlagonia.

II.

THE PRETORIAN PREFECT OF THE EAST.

Under the control of the illustrious¹ pretorian prefect of the East are the dioceses below mentioned:

of the East; of Egypt; of Asia; of Pontus; of Thrace.

¹ Each of the great officials of the empire at this time was dignified and graded by one of three titles: *illustris*, "illustrious;" *spectabilis*, "worshipful;" *clarissimus*, "right honorable." The first of these titles is the highest. A study of the *Notitia* will show the bearers of the respective titles. In general, it may be said that the illustrious correspond in rank to our cabinet officers, the worshipful to our State governors and highest military officers, and the right honorable to our brigadier-generals and colonels. See the references to Gibbon, Bury and Hodgkin in the bibliography, p. 40.

Provinces:

of [the diocese of] the East fifteen:

Palestine; Phœnice; Syria; Cilicia; Cyprus; Arabia (also a duke and a military count); Isauria; Palæstina salutaris; Palæstina secunda; Phœnice Libani; Euphratensis; Syria salutaris; Osroena; Mesopotamia; Cilicia secunda.

of [the diocese of] Egypt five:

upper Libya; lower Libya; Thebais; Egypt; Arcadia.

of [the diocese of] Asia ten:

Pamphylia; Hellespontus; Lydia; Pisidia; Lycaonia; Phrygia Pacatiana; Phrygia salutaris; Lycia; Caria; the Islands.

of [the diocese of] Pontus ten:

Galatia; Bithynia; Honorias; Cappadocia prima; Cappadocia secunda; Pontus Polemoniachus; Helenopontus; Armenia prima; Armenia secunda; Galatia salutaris.

of [the diocese of] Thrace six:

Europa; Thracia; Hæmimontus; Rhodopa; Mœsia secunda; Scythia.

The staff¹ of the illustrious pretorian prefect of the East:

A chief of staff,

(*princeps*)

A chief deputy,

(*cornicularius*)

¹The dozen officers or types of officers here indicated were the heads of departments under the pretorian prefect. All the other *officia* or staffs were on a similar model. These officials belonged to the political aristocracy. The whole number of officers might run into the hundreds, besides large numbers of slaves who did the drudgery. The count of the East had 600 officials; the proconsul of Africa, 400; the vicar of Africa, 300; the count of the sacred bounties, 224 regular assistants and 610 supernumeraries. The beginning of a civil service career under the pretorian prefect for a Roman gentleman, after a training in the law, was the post of "treasury advocate," of whom we are told that there were at one time 150 under a single prefect.

The officials named in the text received high salaries. After working through to the highest staff position, which was commonly held for either one or two years, they were eligible for the lower governorships, as presidents or correctors, and so on till the highest stations were reached.

The Latin titles have been given to make it clear that the translation cannot be an exact equivalent for the terms in use under a system so different from anything now in existence.

A chief assistant,	(<i>adiutor</i>)
A custodian,	(<i>commentariensis</i>)
A keeper of the records,	(<i>ab actis</i>)
Receivers of taxes,	(<i>numerarii</i>)
Assistants,	(<i>subadiuuæ</i>)
A curator of correspondence,	(<i>cura epistolarum</i>)
A registrar,	(<i>regerendarius</i>)
Secretaries,	(<i>exceptores</i>)
Aids,	(<i>adiutores</i>)
Notaries.	(<i>singularii</i>)

The pretorian prefect of the East does not receive post-warrants¹ for each year, but himself issues them.

III.

THE PRETORIAN PREFECT OF ILLYRICUM.

Under the control of the illustrious pretorian prefect of Illyricum are the dioceses mentioned below:

of Macedonia; of Dacia.

The provinces of Macedonia are six:

Achaia; Macedonia; Crete; Thessaly; ancient Epirus; new Epirus; and a part of Macedonia salutaris.

The provinces of Dacia are five:

Mediterranean Dacia; ripuarian Dacia; Mœsia prima; Dardania; Prævalitana; and part of Macedonia salutaris.

The staff of the illustrious pretorian prefect of Illyricum:

A chief of staff,

A chief deputy,

A chief assistant,

A custodian,

A keeper of the records,

Four receivers of taxes; one of these for gold; another for services.

¹The *cursus publicus* was the post-service for the conveyance of government dispatches and of government officials. It was elaborately organized and very effective. Its control was in the hands of the pretorian prefects and the masters of the offices. Other officers were limited in their use of this service, as the last paragraph of each chapter in the *Notitia* of the East shows. There is no reference to this service in the *Notitia* of the West, though there is no reason to doubt that the regulations there were similar.

An assistant,
 A curator of correspondence,
 A registrar,
 Secretaries,
 Aids,
 Notaries.

The pretorian prefect of Illyricum himself issues [post-warrants].

IV.

THE PREFECT OF THE CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

[The text is wanting.]

V.

THE MASTER OF THE SOLDIERY IN THE PRESENCE.

Under the control of the illustrious master of the soldiery in the presence:¹

Five squadrons of palatine horse:
 The senior promoted horse,
 The companion cuirassiers,

¹For the organization and strength of the army at this period see Bury's Gibbon, Vol. II, App. 12. A summary of his statements, embodying the results of Mommsen's study, is here given:

A. Organization.

I. The borderers (*limitanei, ripenses*) were stationed on the frontiers and served as cultivators of lands allotted to them as well as soldiers.

Borderers: { legions: old, 6,000 men; new, 1,000.
 { *auxilia*: 500 men.
 { cohorts: 500 men.
 { Cavalry: squadrons (*cunei equitum, equites, alae*); 500 men.

II. Imperial troops.

a. Troops of the line (*comitatenses*): { Infantry, legions; 1,000 men.
 { Cavalry, squadrons (*vexillationes*);
 { 500 men.

b. Troops of the second line (*pseudo-comitatenses*).

c. Palatine troops, of higher rank and pay than the line.

d. The 12 schools, of 500 men each; palace guards.

B. Strength.

Total.

Borderers:	{ Infantry: 249,500	
	{ Cavalry: 110,500	360,000
Imperial:	{ Infantry: 148,000	
	{ Cavalry: 46,500	194,500
		<hr/>
		554,500

The junior companion archers,
 The companion Taifalians,
 The Arcadian horse.

Seven squadrons of horse of the line:

The Biturigensian cuirassiers,
 The senior Gallican heavy-armed horse,
 The fifth Dalmatian horse,
 The ninth Dalmatian horse,
 The first shield-bearers,
 The junior promoted horse,
 The first Parthian cuirassiers.

Six palatine legions:

The senior lancers,
 The junior Jovians,
 The junior Herculians,
 The Fortenses,
 The Nervii,
 The junior Matiarii.

Eighteen palatine *auxilia* :

The senior Batavians,
 The junior Brachiati,
 The Salians,
 The Constantians,
 The senior Mattiaci,
 The senior Gallican archers,
 The junior Gallican archers,
 The third Valens' archers,
 The Defenders,
 The Raetobarii,
 The Anglevarii,
 The Hiberi,
 The Visi,
 The fortunate junior Honorians,
 The Victors,
 The first Theodosians,
 The third Theodosians,
 The fortunate Isaurian Theodosians.

The staff of the aforesaid office of the master in the presence is [made up from officers] enrolled with the forces and assigned to staff duty.

It includes the officers below mentioned:

- A chief of staff,
- Two accountants (*numerarii*),
- A custodian,
- Chief clerks (*primiscrinios*), who become accountants,
- Clerks,
- Secretaries and other attendants (*apparitores*).

The master of the soldiery in the presence is entitled to fifteen post-warrants in the year.

VII.

THE MASTER OF THE SOLDIERY IN THE EAST.

Under the control of the illustrious master of the soldiery in the East:

- Ten squadrons of horse of the line.*
- Two palatine *auxilia*.*
- Nine legions of the line.*
- Eleven legions of the secondary line.*

The staff of the master's office in the East is considered permanent.

It includes the officers below mentioned:

- A chief of staff,
- Two accountants,
- A custodian,
- A chief assistant,
- Clerks,
- Quartermasters (*mensores*),
- Secretaries and other attendants.

The master of the soldiery in the East is entitled to twenty-five post-warrants in the year.

X.

THE PROVOST OF THE SACRED BEDCHAMBER.

Under the control of the illustrious provost of the sacred bed-chamber:

- The imperial estate (*domus divina*) in Cappadocia.

* Enumeration omitted.

XI.

THE MASTER OF THE OFFICES.

Under the control of the illustrious master of the offices:

- The first school¹ of shield-bearers,
- The second school of shield-bearers,
- The school of senior gentiles,²
- The school of shield- and bow-bearers,
- The school of mailed shield-bearers,
- The junior light-armed school,
- The school of junior gentiles,
- The school of confidential agents (*agentes in rebus*³) and those assigned from the same school,
- The surveyors and lamp-makers,
- The bureau of memorials,
- The bureau of correspondence,
- The bureau of requests,
- The bureau of assignments (*dispositiones*),
- The staff of ushers,
- The arsenals below mentioned:

- of [the diocese of] the East five:
 - of shields and weapons, at Damascus,
 - of shields and weapons, at Antioch,
 - of mail, at Antioch,
 - of shields and equipment, at Edesa,
 - of spears, at Irenopolis in Cilicia.
- of [the diocese of] Pontus three:
 - of cuirasses, at Cæsaræa in Cappadocia,
 - of shields and weapons, at Nicomedia,
 - of cuirasses, at Nicomedia.
- of [the diocese of] Asia one:
 - of shields and weapons, at Sardis in Lydia.

¹ So called from their attending in the *schola*, or hall of the palace.

² A word of no religious import, but pointing only to the origin of this school from one social class of certain Scythian peoples who were living in a federate relation to the empire.

³ *Agentes in rebus*, a class of highly paid civil agents, who were designed to keep the central government in touch with its various branches. From them were chosen, as will frequently appear, the higher staff officials, who not only served their superiors, but watched them in the interests of the court. There were 1,174 of them in the time of Theodosius II.

of [the diocese of] the two Thracæ (one of the diocese of Asia):

of shields and weapons, at Hadrianopolis of Hæmimontus,

of shields and weapons, at Marcianopolis (in the two Thracæ).

of [the diocese of] Illyricum four:

at Thessalonica,

at Naissus,

at Ratiaria,

of shields at Horreomargi.

The staff of the aforesaid illustrious master of the offices is made up from the school of confidential agents as follows:

A chief assistant,

Assistants:

two aids,

three for the arsenals,

four for the embroiderers in gold:

for the diocese of the East one, for the diocese of Asia one, for the diocese of Pontus one, for the diocese of the Thracæ and Illyricum one.

An inspector of the public post in the presence,

Inspectors for all the provinces,

Interpreters for various peoples.

The master of the offices himself issues post-warrants.

XII.

THE QUÆSTOR.

Under the control of the illustrious quaestor:

The formulation of laws,

The formulation of petitions.

The quaestor does not have a staff, but such assistants from the bureaux as he may wish.

XIII.

THE COUNT OF THE SACRED BOUNTIES.

Under the control of the illustrious count of the sacred bounties:

The counts of the bounties in all the dioceses,

The counts of the markets:

in the East and Egypt,

in Mœsia, Scythia and Pontus,

in Illyricum.

The provosts of the store-houses,

The counts of the metals in Illyricum,

The count and the accountant of the general tribute of
Egypt,

The accountants of the general tribute,

The masters of the linen vesture,

The masters of the private vesture,

The procurators of the weaving-houses,

The procurators of the dye-houses,

The procurators of the mints,

The provosts of the goods despatch,

The procurators of the linen-weavers.

The staff of the aforesaid count of the sacred bounties includes:

The chief clerk of the whole staff,

The chief clerk of the bureau of fixed taxes,

The chief clerk of the bureau of records,

The chief clerk of the bureau of accounts,

The chief clerk of the bureau of gold bullion,

The chief clerk of the bureau of gold for shipment,

The chief clerk of the bureau of the sacred wardrobe,

The chief clerk of the bureau of silver,

The chief clerk of the bureau of *miliarenisia*,¹

The chief clerk of the bureau of coinage and other clerks
of the above-mentioned bureaus,

A deputy chief clerk of the staff, who is chief clerk of the
secretaries,

A sub-deputy chief clerk, who deals with the goods de-
spatch,

A fourth clerk who deals with requests, and other palatine
[officials] of the aforesaid staff.

The count of the bounties is entitled to as many post-warrants
in the year as his occasions may require.

XIV.

THE COUNT OF THE PRIVATE DOMAIN.

Under the control of the illustrious count of the private domain:

The imperial estates,

¹A silver coin, worth about 22 cents under Constantine and 26 under Julian.

The accountants of the private domain,
 The private baggage train,
 The provosts of the herds¹ and stables,
 The procurators of the pastures.

The staff of the aforesaid illustrious count of the private domain:

A chief clerk of the whole staff,
 A chief clerk of remitted taxes,
 A chief clerk of the fixed taxes,
 A chief clerk of receipts,²
 A chief clerk of the bureau of private bounties, and other
 clerks of the aforesaid bureaus,
 A deputy chief clerk of the whole staff, who has charge of
 the documents of that staff, and other palatine [officials].

The count of the private domain is entitled to as many post-warrants in the year as his occasions may require.

XV.

THE COUNT OF THE HOUSEHOLD HORSE. THE COUNT OF THE HOUSEHOLD FOOT.

Under the control of the illustrious counts of the household horse and foot:

The household horse,
 The household foot,
 and those of them deputized [on special missions].

The count of the household horse is entitled to ———.

The count of the household foot is entitled to ———.

XVI.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SACRED BEDCHAMBER.

[The text is wanting.]

XVII.

THE CASTELLAN.

Under the control of the worshipful³ castellan:

The pages,
 The imperial household servants,

¹ Of horses.

² For taxes paid.

³ The first instance in this book of the second grade of official nobility.
 See note 1, p. 5.

The custodians of the palaces.

The staff of the worshipful castellan aforesaid includes:

An imperial accountant,

An accountant for the imperial Augustæ,

An assistant,

A record-keeper and his bureau, and other palatine [officials] of the aforesaid staff.

XVIII.

THE CHIEF OF THE NOTARIES.

Under the control of the worshipful chief of the notaries:

The registry of all the official and administrative positions, both military and civil,

He also has charge of the schools and the forces.¹

He does not have a staff, but an assistant from the school of the notaries.

XIX.

THE MASTERS OF THE BUREAUS.

The master of the bureau of memorials

formulates and issues all rescripts, and responds to petitions.

The master of the bureau of correspondence

deals with deputations from states, consultations² and petitions.

The master of the bureau of requests

deals with the hearing of cases and petitions.

The master of the bureau of Greek correspondence

either himself formulates those letters which are usually issued in Greek, or when they have been formulated in Latin translates them into Greek.

No one of these has a staff of his own, but assistants chosen from the bureaus.

¹ He seems to have kept the records, if not to have controlled the disposition, of the troops in the various provinces, and to have issued the commissions of the higher military officers. The register of these is called the "greater" or "superior" register. See note I, p. 18.

² References to the imperial authority of questions on which provincial magistrates were in doubt: appeals from judges rather than against them.

XX.

THE PROCONSUL OF ASIA.

Under the control of the worshipful proconsul of Asia are the provinces mentioned below:

Asia,
The Islands,
Hellespontus.

His staff is as follows:

A chief of the same staff,
A chief deputy,
A chief assistant,
A custodian,
A keeper of the records,
Receivers of taxes,
Clerks,
A receiver of requests,
Secretaries and other officials.

The proconsul of Asia is entitled to ———.

XXIII.

THE AUGUSTAL PREFECT.

Under the control of the worshipful Augustal prefect are the provinces mentioned below:

Lybia superior,
Lybia inferior,
Thebais,
Egypt,
Arcadia,
Augustamnica.

His staff is as follows:

A chief of staff from the school of confidential agents of the first class, who at the close of two years' service, after adoring the imperial clemency, goes forth with insignia.¹
A chief deputy,
A custodian,

¹That is, advanced to such rank, consular or proconsular, as carries with it the privilege of *insignia* of office. Consular rank was attainable by those who did not become actual consuls.

A quaestor,
 An assistant,
 A keeper of the records,
 Receivers of taxes,
 A curator of correspondence,
 Secretaries and other attendants.

The Augustal prefect is entitled to ———.

XXIV.

THE VICAR OF THE DIOCESE OF ASIA.

Under the control of the worshipful vicar of the diocese of Asia are the provinces mentioned below:

Pamphylia,
 Lydia,
 Caria,
 Lycia,
 Lycaonia,
 Pisidia,
 Phrygia Pacatiana,
 Phrygia salutaris.

The staff of the worshipful vicar of the diocese of Asia is as follows:

A chief of staff from the school of confidential agents of the first class, who at the close of two years' service, after adoring the imperial clemency, goes forth with insignia.

A chief deputy,
 A custodian,
 An assistant,
 A keeper of the records,
 Receivers of taxes,
 A curator of correspondence,
 Secretaries and other officials.

The vicar of the diocese of Asia is entitled to ———.

XXVIII.

THE COUNT OF THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER.

Under the control of the worshipful military count of Egypt:

The fifth Macedonian legion, at Memphis,
 The thirteenth twin legion, at Babylon,

- The Stablesian horse, at Pelusium,
 - The Saracen Thamudene horse, at Scenæ Veteranorum,
 - The third *Diocletiana* legion, at Andropolis,
 - The second *Trajana* legion, at Parembole,
 - The Theodosian squadron, recently organized,
 - The Arcadian squadron, recently organized,
 - The second squadron of Armenians, in the lesser Oasis.
- And these which are assigned from the lesser register:¹
- The third squadron of Arabs, at Thenenuthis,
 - The eighth squadron of Vandals, at Nee,
 - The seventh squadron of Sarmatians, at Scenæ Mandrorum,
 - The first squadron of Egyptians, at Selle,
 - The veteran squadron of Gauls, at Rinocoruna,
 - The first Herculan squadron, at Scenæ without Gerasa,
 - The fifth squadron of Rætians, at Scenæ Veteranorum,
 - The first Tangiers squadron, at Thinunepsi,
 - The Aprian squadron, at Hipponos,
 - The second squadron of Assyrians, at Sosteos,
 - The fifth squadron of *Prælecti*, at Dionysias,
 - The third cohort of Galatians, at Cefro,
 - The second cohort of Asturians, at Busiris.
- Of the province of Augustamnica:
- The second Ulpian squadron of Africans, at Thaubastos,
 - The second squadron of Egyptians, at Tacasiria,
 - The first cohort of archers, at Naithu,
 - The first Augustan cohort of Pannonians, at Tohu,
 - The first cohort of Epirotes, at Castra Judæorum,
 - The fourth cohort of Juthungians, at Aphroditopolis,
 - The second cohort of Ituræans, at Aiy,
 - The second cohort of Thracians, at Muson,
 - The fourth cohort of Numidians, at Narmunthi.
- The staff is as follows:
- A chief of staff from the school of confidential agents of the first class, who, after adoring the imperial clemency, goes forth with insignia.

¹The "lesser register" was the list of lower military officers and their commands, which was in charge sometimes of the quaestor and sometimes of the bureau of memorials, under the master of the offices. See note 1, p. 15.

Receivers of taxes,
 A custodian,
 An assistant,
 A receiver of requests, or under-secretary,
 Secretaries and other officials.

The count of Egypt is entitled to seven post-warrants in the year.

XXXIX.

THE DUKE OF SCYTHIA.

Under the control of the worshipful duke of Scythia:

[Seven squadrons of cavalry.]*

Auxiliaries:

[Eight organizations.]*

Legions of borderers:

[Seven organizations.]*

His staff is as follows:

A chief of staff, who at the end of his term of service pays adoration as a protector,¹

Accountants and their assistants,

A custodian,

An assistant,

A receiver of requests, or under-secretary,

Secretaries and other officials.

The duke of Scythia is entitled to five post-warrants in the year.

XLIII.

THE CONSULAR OF PALESTINE.

Under the control of the right honorable² consular of Palestine:

The province of Palestine.

His staff is as follows:

A chief of staff,

* Enumeration omitted.

¹This "adoration" was equivalent to a modern presentation at court. A "protector" was a highly-privileged member of the imperial body-guard. See Bury's Gibbon, Vol. II, App. 13. To "adore as protector" was to be admitted either to this body-guard or to a rank equivalent to it in the nicely-graded scale of precedence.

²Consulars, correctors, and most presidents were *clarissimi*, "right honorable."

A chief deputy,
 A custodian,
 A chief assistant,
 A receiver of taxes,
 A keeper of the records,
 A receiver of requests,
 Secretaries and other *cohortalini*,¹ who are not allowed to pass to another service without a warrant from the imperial clemency.

All the other consulars have a staff similar to that of the consular of Palestine.

XLIV.

THE PRESIDENT OF THEBAIS.

Under the control of the right honorable president of Thebais:
 The province of Thebais.

The staff is as follows:

[Precisely as in preceding section.]

All the other presidents have a staff similar to that of the president of Thebais.

I.

REGISTER OF THE DIGNITARIES, BOTH CIVIL AND MILITARY, IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE WEST.

The pretorian prefect of Italy.
 The pretorian prefect of the Gauls.
 The prefect of the city of Rome.
 The master of foot in the presence.
 The master of horse in the presence.
 The master of horse in the Gauls.
 The provost of the sacred bedchamber.
 The master of the offices.
 The quaestor.
 The count of the sacred bounties.
 The count of the private domains.
 The count of the household horse.

¹The lower members of staffs of officials of lesser dignity were called *cohortalini*; those attached to the higher staffs *apparitores*; those in the staffs of the great palace functionaries, *palatini*. The *cohortalini* formed an hereditary caste from which escape was very difficult.

The count of the household foot.

The superintendent of the sacred bedchamber.

The chief of the notaries.

The castellan of the sacred palace.

The masters of bureaus:

of memorials; of correspondence; of requests.

The proconsul of Africa.

Six vicars:

of the city of Rome; of Italy; of Africa; of the Spains; of the Seven Provinces; of the Britains.

Six military counts:

of Italy; of Africa; of Tingitania; of the tractus Argentoratensis; of the Britains; of the Saxon shore of Britain.

Thirteen dukes:

of the frontier of Mauritania Cæsariensis; of the Tripolitan frontier; of Pannonia prima and ripuarian Noricum; of Pannonia secunda; of ripuarian Valeria; of Rætia prima and secunda; of Sequanica; of the Armorican and Nervican tract; of Belgica secunda; of Germania prima; of Britannia; of Mogontiacensis.

Twenty-two consulars:

of Pannonia;

in Italy eight:

of Venetia and Histria; of Æmilia; of Liguria; of Flaminia and Picenum annonarium; of Tuscia and Umbria; of Picenum suburbicarium; of Campania; of Sicilia.

in Africa two:

of Byzacium; of Numidia.

in the Spains three:

of Bætica; of Lusitania; of Callæcia.

in the Gauls six:

of Viennensis; of Lugdunensis prima; of Germania prima; of Germania secunda; of Belgica prima; of Belgica secunda.

in the Britains two:

of Maxima Cæsariensis; of Valentia.

Three correctors:

in Italy two:

of Apulia and Calabria; of Lucania and Brittii.

- in Pannonia one:
 - of Savia.
- Thirty-one presidents:
 - in Illyricum four:
 - of Dalmatia; of Pannonia prima; of Mediterranean Noricum; of ripuarian Noricum.
 - in Italy seven:
 - of the Cottian Alps; of Rætia prima; of Rætia secunda; of Samnium; of Valeria; of Sardinia; of Corsica.
 - in Africa two:
 - of Mauritania Sitifensis; of Tripolitana.
 - in the Spains four:
 - of Tarraconensis; of Carthaginensis; of Tingitania; of the Balearic Isles.
 - in the Gauls eleven:
 - of the maritime Alps; of the Pennine and Graian Alps; of Maxima Sequanorum; of Aquitania prima; of Aquitania secunda; of Novempopulana; of Narbonensis prima; of Narbonensis secunda; of Lugdunensis secunda; of Lugdunensis tertia; of Lugdunensis Senonica.
 - in the Britains three:
 - of Britannia prima; of Britannia secunda; of Flavia Cæsariensis.

II.

THE PRETORIAN PREFECT OF ITALY.

Under the control of the illustrious pretorian prefect of Italy are the dioceses mentioned below:

Italy; Illyricum; Africa.

Provinces:

of Italy seventeen:

Venetia; Æmilia; Liguria; Flaminia and Picenum annonarium; Tuscia and Umbria; Picenum suburbicarium; Campania; Sicily; Apulia and Calabria; Lucania and Brittii; the Cottian Alps; Rætia prima; Rætia secunda; Samnium; Valeria; Sardinia; Corsica.

of Illyricum six:

Pannonia secunda; Savia; Dalmatia; Pannonia prima; Mediterranean Noricum; ripuarian Noricum.

of Africa seven:

Byzacium; Numidia; Mauritania Sitifensis; Mauritania Cæsariensis; Tripolis.

The prefect of the grain tribute of Africa; the prefect of the patrimonial estates.

The staff of the illustrious pretorian prefect of Italy:

A chief of staff,

A chief deputy,

A chief assistant,

A custodian,

A keeper of the records,

Receivers of taxes,

Assistants,

A curator of correspondence,

A registrar,

Secretaries,

Aids,

Notaries.

III.

THE PRETORIAN PREFECT OF THE GAULS.

Under the control of the illustrious pretorian prefect of the Gauls are the dioceses mentioned below:

The Spains; the Seven Provinces; the Britains.

Provinces:

of the Spains seven:

Bætica; Lusitania; Callæcia; Tarraconensis; Carthaginensis; Tingitania; the Balearic Isles.

of the Seven Provinces seventeen:¹

Viennensis; Lugdunensis prima; Germania prima; Germania secunda; Belgica prima; Belgica secunda; the Maritime Alps; the Pennine and Graian Alps; Maxima Sequanorum; Aquitania prima; Aquitania secunda; Novempopuli; Narbonensis prima; Narbonensis secunda; Lugdunensis secunda; Lugdunensis tertia; Lugdunensis Senonia.

¹ See Bury's *Gibbon*, Vol. II, App. II, for the anomaly of seventeen provinces ranged under the title, The Seven Provinces. Subdivision and addition had caused what was originally the diocese of The Five Provinces to include the seventeen here named.

of the Britains five:

Maxima Cæsariensis; Valentia; Britannia prima; Britannia secunda; Flavia Cæsariensis.

The staff of the illustrious pretorian prefect of the Gauls:

[precisely the same as that of the pretorian prefect of the East, p. 5.]

IV.

THE PREFECT OF THE CITY OF ROME.

Under the control of the illustrious prefect of the city of Rome are held the administrative positions mentioned below:

The prefect of the grain supply,

The prefect of the watch,

The count of the aqueducts,

The count of the banks and bed of the Tiber, and of the sewers,

The count of the port,

The master of the census,

The collector of the wine-tax,

The tribune of the swine-market,

The consular of the water-supply,

The curator of the chief works,

The curator of public works,

The curator of statues,

The curator of the Galban granaries,

The centenarian of the port,¹

The tribune of art works (?).

The staff of the illustrious prefect of the city:

A chief of staff,

A chief deputy,

A chief assistant,

A custodian,

A keeper of the records,

Receivers of taxes,

A chief clerk (or receiver),

Assistants,

A curator of correspondence,

¹ The functions of this officer and the next one cannot be accurately determined, and the translation is uncertain in the latter case, *tribunus rerum nitentium*.

A registrar,
 Secretaries,
 Aids,
 Clerks of the census,
 Ushers,
 Notaries.

V.

THE MASTER OF FOOT IN THE PRESENCE.

Under the control of the illustrious master of foot in the presence:

The counts of the frontiers mentioned below:

Italy; Africa; Tingitania; Tractus Argenteratensis;
 the Britains; the Saxon shore toward the Britains.

The ten dukes of the frontiers mentioned below:

Mauretania Cæsariensis; Tripolitanus; Pannonia secunda; ripuariaⁿ Valeria; Pannonia prima and ripuarian Noricum; Rætia prima and secunda; Belgica secunda; Germania prima; the Britains; Mogontiacensis.

[Twelve palatine legions,*
 Sixty-five palatine *auxilia*,
 Thirty-two legions of the line,
 Eighteen legions of the secondary line.]

The staff of the aforesaid master of foot in the presence:

A chief of staff,
 An accountant,
 A custodian,
 A chief assistant,
 A registrar,
 Secretaries and other attendants.

VI.

THE MASTER OF HORSE IN THE PRESENCE.

Under the control of the illustrious count and master of horse in the presence:

[Ten palatine squadrons,*
 Thirty-two squadrons of the line.]

* Enumeration omitted.

The staff of the aforesaid master's office:

A chief of staff,
 An accountant,
 A chief clerk,
 A custodian,
 A chief assistant,
 A registrar,
 Secretaries and other attendants.

VII.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCES ABOVE NAMED AMONG THE VARIOUS
 PROVINCES.

In Italy:

[Seven palatine legions,*
 Twenty palatine *auxilia*,
 Five legions of the line,
 Two legions of the secondary line,
 Two unclassified bodies.]

In Illyricum with the worshipful count of Illyricum:

[Thirteen palatine *auxilia*,*
 Five legions of the line,
 Three legions of the secondary line,
 One unclassified body.]

In the Gauls with the illustrious master of horse in the
 Gauls:

[Fifteen palatine *auxilia*,*
 One palatine legion,
 Ten legions of the line,
 Ten legions of the secondary line,
 Twelve unclassified bodies.]

The staff of the illustrious master of horse in the Gauls:

A chief from the staffs of the masters of soldiery in the
 presence, in one year from that of the master of foot, and
 in the next from that of the master of horse.
 A custodian,
 Accountants from the two staffs in alternate years,
 A chief assistant,
 A registrar,

* Enumeration omitted.

Secretaries and other attendants.

In the Spains with the worshipful count:

[Eleven palatine *auxilia*,*

Five legions of the line.]

In Tingitania with the worshipful count:

[Two palatine *auxilia*,*

Two legions of the line.]

In Africa with the worshipful count of Africa:

[Three palatine legions,*

One palatine *auxilium*,

Seven legions of the line.]

In the Britains with the worshipful count of the Britains:

[One palatine *auxilium*,*

One legion of the line,

One unclassified body.]

Also squadrons of cavalry:

In Italy:

[Six palatine,*

One of the line.]

In the Gauls with the illustrious count and master of horse
in the Gauls:

[Four palatine,*

Eight of the line.]

In Africa with the worshipful count of Africa:

[Nineteen of the line.]*

In Britain with the worshipful count of the Britains:

[Three of the line,*

Two unclassified.]

In Tingitania with the worshipful count of Tingitania:

[Three of the line.]*

VIII.

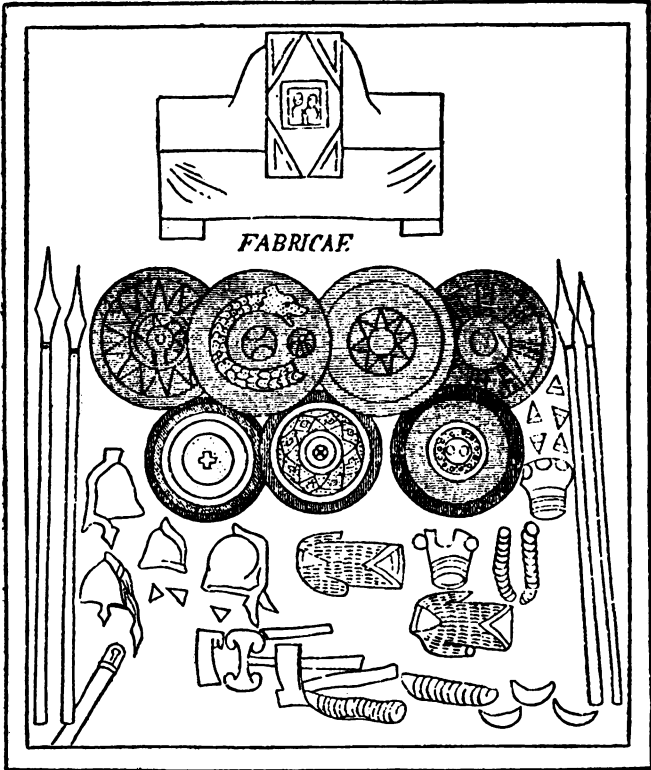
THE PROVOST OF THE SACRED BEDCHAMBER.

[The text relating to the provost of the sacred bedchamber is wanting.]

* Enumeration omitted.

IX.¹

INSIGNIA OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS MASTER OF THE OFFICES.



Under the control of the illustrious master of the offices:

- The first school of shield-bearers,
- The second school of shield-bearers,
- The senior light-armed school,
- The school of senior gentiles,
- The third school of shield-bearers,
- The school of confidential agents and those assigned from that school,

¹Typical *insignia*, showing the table with the book of mandates, ornamented with the imperial portraits, and below the types of arms and accoutrements made in the various arsenals under the control of the master of the offices.

The bureau of memorials,
 The bureau of assignments,
 The bureau of correspondence,
 The bureau of requests,
 The doorkeepers,
 The court ushers (*cancellarii*).

The arsenals mentioned below:

In Illyricum:

of shields, saddle-cloths and weapons, at Sirmium,
 of shields, at Acincum,
 of shields, at Carnuntum,
 of shields, at Lauriacum,
 of weapons, at Salona.

In Italy:

of arrows, at Concordia,
 of shields and weapons, at Verona,
 of leather corselets, at Mantua,
 of shields, at Cremona,
 of bows, at Ticinum,
 of broadswords, at Luca.

In the Gauls:

of all weapons, at Argenton,
 of arrows, at Maçon,
 of leather corselets, *ballistæ*, and mail, at Autun,
 of shields, at Autun,
 of ———, at Soissons,
 of broadswords, at Rheims,
 of shields, at Trier,
 of *ballistæ*, at Trier,
 of broadswords and shields, at Amiens.

The staff of the aforesaid illustrious master of the offices is constituted from the school of confidential agents in this manner:

A chief assistant,
 A deputy of the chief assistant,
 Assistants for the various arsenals,
 An inspector of the public post in the presence,
 Inspectors for all the provinces,
 Interpreters for all peoples.

X.

THE QUAESTOR

Under the control of the illustrious quaestor:

The formulation of laws,

The formulation of petitions.

He has subordinate clerical assistants from the various bureaus.

XI.

THE COUNT OF THE SACRED BOUNTIES.

Under the control of the illustrious count of the sacred bounties:

The count of the bounties in Illyricum,

The count of the wardrobe,

The count of gold,

The count of the Italian bounties,

Accountants:

The accountant of the general tax of Pannonia secunda,
Dalmatia and Savia,

The accountant of the general tax of Pannonia prima,
Valeria, Mediterranean and ripuarian Noricum,

The accountant of the general tax of Italy,

The accountant of the general tax of the city of Rome,

The accountant of the general tax of the Three Provinces,
that is, of Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica,

The accountant of the general tax of Africa,

The accountant of the general tax of Numidia,

The accountant of the general tax of Spain,

The accountant of the general tax of the Five Provinces,

The accountant of the general tax of the Gauls,

The accountant of the general tax of the Britains.

Provosts of the storehouses:

In Illyricum:

The provost of the storehouses at Salona in Dalmatia,

The provost of the storehouses at Siscia in Savia,

The provost of the storehouses at Savaria in Pannonia prima.

In Italy:

The provost of the storehouses at Aquileia in Venetia,

The provost of the storehouses at Milan in Liguria,
 The provost of the storehouses of the city of Rome,
 The provost of the storehouses at Augsburg in
 Rætia secunda.

In the Gauls:

The provost of the storehouses at Lyons,
 The provost of the storehouses at Arles,
 The provost of the storehouses at Rheims,
 The provost of the storehouses at Trier.

In the Britains:

The provost of the storehouses at London.

Procurators of the mints:

The procurator of the mint at Siscia,
 The procurator of the mint at Aquileia,
 The procurator of the mint in the city of Rome,
 The procurator of the mint at Lyons,
 The procurator of the mint at Arles,
 The procurator of the mint at Trier.

Procurators of the weaving-houses:

The procurator of the weaving-house at Bassiana, in
 Pannonia secunda—removed from Salona,
 The procurator of the weaving-house at Sirmium in
 Paunonia secunda,
 The procurator of the Jovian weaving-house at Spalato
 in Dalmatia,
 The procurator of the weaving-house at Aquileia in
 Venetia inferior,
 The procurator of the weaving-house at Milan in
 Liguria,
 The procurator of the weaving-house in the city of
 Rome,
 The procurator of the weaving-house at Canosa and
 Venosa in Apulia,
 The procurator of the weaving-house at Carthage in
 Africa,
 The procurator of the weaving-house at Arles in the
 province of Vienne,
 The procurator of the weaving-house at Lyons,
 The procurator of the weaving-house at Rheims in
 Belgica secunda,

The procurator of the weaving-house at Tournay in Belgica secunda,

The procurator of the weaving-house at Trier in Belgica secunda,

The procurator of the weaving-house at Autun—removed from Metz,

The procurator of the weaving-house at Winchester in Britain.

Procurators of the linen-weaving houses:

The procurator of the linen-weaving house at Vienne, in the Gauls,

The procurator of the linen-weaving house at Ravenna in Italy.

Procurators of the dye-houses:

The procurator of the dye-house at Tarentum in Calabria,

The procurator of the dye-house at Salona in Dalmatia,

The procurator of the dye-house at Cissa in Venetia and Istria,

The procurator of the dye-house at Syracuse in Sicily,

The procurator of the dye-houses in Africa,

The procurator of the dye-house at Girba, in the province of Tripolis,

The procurator of the dye-house in the Balearic Isles in Spain,

The procurator of the dye-house at Toulon in the Gauls,

The procurator of the dye-house at Narbonne.

Procurators of the embroiderers in gold and silver:

The procurator of the embroiderers in gold and silver at Arles,

The procurator of the embroiderers in gold and silver at Rheims,

The procurator of the embroiderers in gold and silver at Trier,

Procurators of the goods despatch:

For the Eastern traffic:

The provost of the first Eastern despatch, and the fourth [return],

The provost of the second Eastern despatch, and the third [return],

The provost of the second [return] despatch, and the third from the East,

The provost of the first [return] despatch, and the fourth from the East.

For the traffic with the Gauls:

The provost of the first Gallic despatch, and the fourth [return].

The counts of the markets in Illyricum.

The staff of the aforesaid illustrious count of the sacred bounties includes:

A chief clerk of the whole staff,

A chief clerk of the bureau of fixed taxes,

A chief clerk of the bureau of records,

A chief clerk of the bureau of accounts,

A chief clerk of the bureau of gold bullion,

A chief clerk of the bureau of gold for shipment,

A chief clerk of the bureau of the sacred wardrobe,

A chief clerk of the bureau of silver,

A chief clerk of the bureau of *miliarensia*,

A chief clerk of the bureau of coinage, and other clerks,

A deputy chief clerk of the staff, who is chief clerk of the secretaries,

A sub-deputy chief clerk who has charge of the goods despatch.

XII.

THE COUNT OF THE PRIVATE DOMAIN.

Under the control of the illustrious count of the private domain:

The count of the private bounties,

The count of the Gildonian patrimony,¹

The accountant of the private properties in Illyricum,

The accountant of the private properties in Italy,²

The accountant of the private property in Italy,

¹ Gildo was a Moor who had served the Romans against his rebellious brother in Africa, and been entrusted by them with a high position. But he in turn rebelled, and was killed in battle in 398. His forfeited estates formed the Gildonian patrimony. See Gibbon, Chap. XXIX.

² The difference between an accountant of the private property in Italy and one of the private properties (plural) is not understood. It may be a textual error.

- The accountant of the private property in the city of **Rome**,
 and the suburbicarian regions, and the estate of **Faustina**,
 The accountant of the private property in Sicily,
 The accountant of the private property in Africa,
 The accountant of the private property in the Spains,
 The accountant of the private property in the Gauls,
 The accountant of the private property in the Five **Prov-**
inces,
 The accountant of the private property in the imperial
 estates in Africa,
 The procurator of the private property in Sicily,
 The procurator of the private property in Apulia and **Cal-**
abria and the pastures of Carmignano,
 The provost of the private property in Sequanicum and
 Germania prima,
 The procurator of the private property in Dalmatia,
 The procurator of the private property in Savia,
 The procurator of the private property in Italy,
 The procurator of the private property in the estates of
 Julian in the urbicarian regions,
 The procurator of the private property in Mauritania Siti-
 fensis,
 The procurator of the private property in the weaving-
 houses at Trier,
 The procurator of the weaving-house at Viviers, *rei privata*
Metii translata anhelat,¹
 The provost of the private baggage-despatch to the East
 by the lower route,²
 The provost of the private baggage-despatch to the Gauls.
 The staff of the aforesaid count of the private domain includes:
 A chief clerk of the whole staff,
 A head of the bureau of remitted taxes,
 A head of the bureau of the fixed taxes,
 A head of the bureau of receipts,
 A head of the bureau of private bounties, clerks and other
 attachés of the aforesaid bureaux,

¹The text is evidently corrupt, and yields no sense.

²By the sea?

A deputy chief clerk of the whole staff, who has charge of the documents of the staff,
Other palatine officials.

XIII.

THE COUNT OF THE HOUSEHOLD HORSE. THE COUNT OF THE HOUSEHOLD FOOT.

Under the control of the illustrious counts of the household horse and foot:

The household horse,
The household foot,
Those assigned from these.

XIV.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SACRED BEDCHAMBER.

Under the control of worshipful superintendent of the sacred bedchamber:

[The text is wanting.]

XV.

THE CASTELLAN OF THE SACRED PALACE.

Under the control of the worshipful castellan:

[The same as in the similar office in the East, No. XVII, save that here we have "the lady Augusta" in the singular.]

XVI.

THE CHIEF OF THE NOTARIES.

Under the control of the worshipful chief of the notaries:

[The same as in No. XVIII, above.]

XVII.

THE MASTERS OF THE BUREAUS.

The master of the bureau of memorials formulates all rescripts and issues them, and also responds to petitions.

The master of the bureau of correspondence deals with legations from cities and consultations and petitions.

The master of the bureau of requests deals with the hearing of cases and petitions.

XVIII.

THE PROCONSUL OF AFRICA.

Under the control of the worshipful proconsul of Africa:

The proconsular province and its two legates.

His staff is as follows:

A chief of staff from the school of confidential agents of the first class,

A chief deputy,

Two receivers of taxes,

A chief clerk,

A custodian,

A chief assistant,

A keeper of the records,

Assistants,

Secretaries,

Notaries, and the rest of the staff.

XIX.

THE VICAR OF THE CITY OF ROME.

Under the control of the worshipful vicar of the city of Rome are the provinces mentioned below:

Consulars:

of Campania,

of Tuscany and Umbria,

of suburbicarian Picenum,

of Sicily.

Correctors:

of Apulia and Calabria,

of Bruttii and Lucania.

Presidents:

of Samnium,

of Sardinia,

of Corsica,

of Valeria.

The staff of the aforesaid worshipful vicar is as follows:

[Same as in the preceding section, with the addition of a curator of correspondence.]

XXII.

THE VICAR OF THE SEVEN PROVINCES.

Under the control of the worshipful vicar of the Seven Provinces:

Consulars:

of Vienne,
 of Lyons,
 of Germania prima,
 of Germania secunda,
 of Belgica prima,
 of Belgica secunda.

Presidents:

of the Maritime Alps,
 of the Pennine and Graian Alps,
 of Maxima Sequanorum,
 of Aquitania prima,
 of Aquitania secunda,
 of Novem populi,
 of Narbonensis prima,
 of Narbonensis secunda,
 of Lugdunensis secunda,
 of Lugdunensis tertia,
 of Lugdunensis Senonia.

The staff of the aforesaid worshipful vicar of the Seven Provinces:
 [The same as in No. XIX.]

XXIII.

THE VICAR OF THE BRITAINS.

Under the control of the worshipful vicar of the Britains:

Consulars:

of Maxima Cæsariensis,
 of Valentia.

Presidents:

of Britannia prima,
 of Britannia secunda,
 of Flavia Cæsariensis.

The staff of the same worshipful vicar is as follows:
 [The same as in No. XIX.]

XXVI.

THE COUNT OF TINGITANIA.

Under the control of the worshipful count of Tingitania:

Borderers:

[One prefect of a squadron, and seven tribunes of cohorts.]*

The staff of the same worshipful count is as follows:

A chief of staff from the staffs of the masters of the soldiery in the presence; one year from that of the master of foot, the other from that of the master of horse.

A custodian as above,

Two accountants, in alternate years from the aforesaid staffs,

A chief deputy,

A chief assistant,

An assistant,

A registrar,

Secretaries,

Notaries and other officials.

XXXVII.

THE DUKE OF THE ARMORICAN TRACT.

Under the control of the worshipful duke of the Armorican and Nervican tract:

[One tribune of a cohort and nine military prefects.]*

The Armorican and Nervican tract is extended to include the Five Provinces:

Aquitanica prima and secunda, Lugdunensis Senonia, secunda and tertia.

The staff of the same worshipful duke includes:

A chief of staff from the staffs of the masters of soldiery in the presence in alternate years,

An accountant from the staff of the master of foot for one year,

A custodian from the aforesaid staffs in alternate years,

A chief assistant,

An assistant,

A registrar,

Secretaries,

Notaries and other officials.

* Enumeration omitted.

XLIII.

THE CONSULAR OF CAMPANIA.

Under the control of the right honorable consular of Campania:

The province of Campania.

His staff is as follows:

A chief of staff from the staff of the pretorian prefect of Italy,

A chief deputy,

Two accountants,

A chief assistant,

A custodian,

A keeper of the records,

An assistant,

Secretaries and other *cohortalini*, who are not allowed to pass to another service without the permission of the imperial clemency.

All the other consulars have a staff like that of the consular of Campania.

XLIV.

THE CORRECTOR OF APULIA AND CALABRIA.

Under the jurisdiction of the right honorable corrector of Apulia and Calabria:

The province of Apulia and Calabria.

His staff is as follows:

A chief of the same staff,

A chief deputy,

Two accountants,

A custodian,

A chief assistant,

A keeper of the records,

An assistant,

Secretaries and other *cohortalini*, who are not allowed to pass to another service without the permission of the imperial clemency.

The other correctors have a staff like that of the corrector of Apulia and Calabria.

XLV.

THE PRESIDENT OF DALMATIA.

Under the jurisdiction of the honorable¹ president of Dalmatia:

The province of Dalmatia.

His staff is as follows:

[The same as in No. XLIV.]

The other presidents have a staff like that of the president of Dalmatia.

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¹*Perfectissimus*. The only instance of this rank—a grade lower than *clarissimus*, "right honorable"—in the *Notitia*.

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